



Prime number 19, the “vedic zero” and the fall of western mathematics by theorem

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Abstract

In order for the simple theorem (that is primeval to the Pythagoras theorem) to be correct, mathematics as a whole, including by numbers, has to be 1:3 divergent, and the zero is to be -1.

$$\begin{aligned} 10 - 1 &= 3^2 \\ 3^2 + 1 &= 10 \\ 19 + 0 &= 19 \end{aligned}$$

This manuscript in its primordial expression of the prime number 19 composite mocks the understanding of prime numbers/non-linear mathematics and numbers by current mathematics, western mathematics, and including its “suspect zero” which is in error. Mathematics is a theorem as created by the almighty and not a theory of a few so called greats in the history of mathematics, as there are absolute pointers in mathematics of which the number 19 is one. This is a vital Prime number and the very basis for the Pythagorean Theorem. It is obvious that the Vedic zero and gaps of 10, at 1:3 divergences is the correct zero, but the matter is too complex, and needs review of the prime number distribution as brought out in the published papers. We will in the course of our present publications with IJAMR and JAS, establish the mathematical fact of -1 as the correct new zero for all numbers...and a base offset of 0.5/60 or $\frac{1}{120}$ or the reciprocal of $\left(\frac{360}{3}\right)$ correct trigonometry and mathematical value of the mathematically correct π , which is very close to the established π value. This will be published as part of the unified theorem.

Keywords: Prime number 19, numbers theorem, Vedic zero (-1).

1 Introduction

It is hard to introduce something that current mathematics has never known or understood. Please review the published references and the series shown below. Mathematically the only way the decimal system could be innate/integral to primordial mathematics as is shown here in the composite series on 19, is if the zero is inverse -1. Inverse is at 1:3.

Note in this diagram presented, the zero to the left at the edge is a -1 zero, to accommodate the three gaps for the 1:3 constant as follows, (-1...1...2...3) and (7...8...9...10).

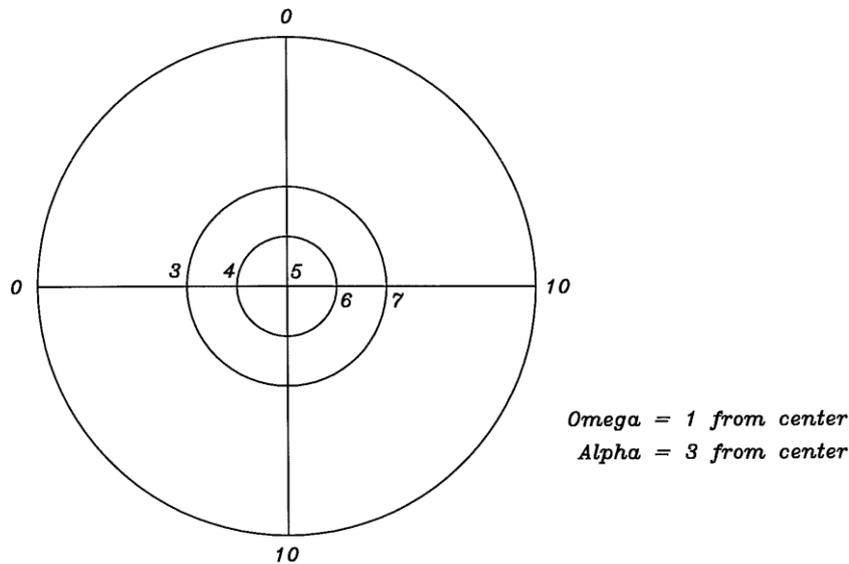
The only way this is possible is for mathematics to be divergent at 1:3, i.e. if $3^2 + 1^2 = 10$. This is a clear mathematical concept which will be extrapolated in upcoming manuscripts at IJAMR and JAS, our only two journal portals. NONE of the author’s papers including this one have been ever rejected at any journal, although we have *avoided mainline western research journals, because of their Spartan outdated fixed beliefs*, an example of which is their absence of any understanding of neither 19, nor the clear prime number half-line cords demonstrated in our referenced papers

$$10^2 - 9^2 = 19.$$

19 composite is absolute by theorem and by angular separation of corrected 19 degrees, it is a standard of 1:3 in divergence and 1:6 in convergence. In the quadratic format (Pythagoras)

$$\begin{aligned} 1^2 + 3^2 &= (\sqrt{10})^2 \\ 3^2 + 1^2 &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

Diagram: on 1:3 constant as the basis of all true mathematics, the zero on the left has to be a -1 zero, by any mathematical understanding:



19 composite as shown below is absolute by theorem and by angular separation of corrected 19 degrees, it is a standard of 1:3 in divergence and 1:6 in convergence. In the quadratic format (Pythagoras)

$$1^2 + 3^2 = (\sqrt{10})^2$$

$$3^2 + 1^2 = 10$$

There is every indication that the root of the mathematical zero is more in line with the “Vedic, -1 zero” and the adopted western zero is in error. This is a very complex understanding, but -1 offset is the basis of mathematics as will be shown by theorem in future papers, and that mathematics is inverse at the base (closed, finite, at 1:6 convergence in the format of 1:3 divergence.). We even maintain, by theorem that 19 prime both by its numbers base and divergence is the compass of mathematics of non- linear space.

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{0.9}}$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{0.9}} - \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{9}} \right] = 3$$

$$(3^2 + 1) + (3^2) = 19$$

$$(3^2 + 1)^2 - (3^2)^2 = 19$$

$$(2^2 + 1) + (2^2) = 9$$

$$(2^2 + 1)^2 - (2^2)^2 = 9$$

$$(1^2 + 1) + (1^2) = 3$$

$$(1^2 + 1) - (1^2)^2 = 3$$

$$(3^2) + 1 = 10$$

$$(3^2) + 10 = 19$$

(1:10)~ (10:19) is the value that satisfies the theorems:

$$10 - 1 = 3^2$$

$$3^2 + 1 = 10$$

So it is obvious that +1 and -1 are equalized at 10 (there will not be a Spartan discussion on this with stalwarts of current western mathematics, as the values are “ipso facto”). Our major papers on trigonometry, prime numbers and the unified theorem are in the offing at IJAMR and one Paper at JAS.

2 The simple composite series at Prime 19, (in silence, in memory for current mathematics, not realizing this for 1000 years)

Current mathematics lacks the understanding of prime numbers, especially number 19 at which there is a polarity change as shown in referenced papers published by the author. Note that the composite series of the number 10 matches the numbers and that of 19 matches the same, but with gaps of 10. This phenomenon of number 19 is displayed as a mockery of the understanding of the numbers theorem by current mathematics and western mathematics which boasts the understanding of Prime numbers and everything else. Do they realize the properties of the number 19? See the description of the number 19 in the standard mathematical texts and Wikipedia that speaks of the ignorance of western mathematics. The Vedic zero is most likely the correct zero based on -1 ($3^2+1=10$). Please see the published papers for further explanation as it is painful for the author to point out the glaring faults in current mathematics.

The new mathematics discovered here and researched here, in time will change a lot in the sciences. Two formulas that have remained unsolved for a thousand years have been solved here at Athens and will be shortly sealed and placed at IJAMR/JAS. These are the Prime number formula, and the Prime distribution formula. Additionally we have changed the definition of the number and angle 19 for ever and a memorial will stand in Athens Wisconsin, USA. A minor trivia example of the created uniqueness of the 19 composite is as below and is meant to mock current mathematics. Some things are as they are; it is as it is (Forest Gump!).

19.....19.....1+9=10
 19+19.....38.....3+8=11
 38+19.....57.....5+7=12
 57+19.....76.....7+6=13
 76+19.....95.....9+5=14
 95+19.....114.....11+4=15
 114+19.....133.....13+3=16
 133+19.....152.....15+2=17
 152+19.....171.....17+1=18
 171+19.....190.....19+0=19

Gap of 10

190+19.....209.....20+9=29
 209+19.....228.....22+8=30
 228+19.....247.....24+7=31
 247+19.....266.....26+6=32
 266+19.....285.....28+5=33
 285+19.....304.....30+4=34
 304+19.....323.....32+3=35
 323+19.....342.....34+2=36
 342+19.....361.....36+1=37
 361+19.....380.....38+0=38

Gap of 10

380+19=.....399.....39+9=48
 399+19=.....418.....41+8=49
 418+19=.....437.....43+7=50
 437+19=.....456.....45+6=51
 456+19=.....475.....47+5=52
 475+19=.....494.....49+4=53
 494+19=.....513.....51+3=54

$$\begin{aligned}
 513+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 532 \dots\dots 53+2=55 \\
 532+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 551 \dots\dots 55+1=56 \\
 551+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 570 \dots\dots 57+0=57
 \end{aligned}$$

Gap of 10

$$\begin{aligned}
 570+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 589 \dots\dots 58+9=67 \\
 589+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 608 \dots\dots 60+8=68 \\
 608+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 627 \dots\dots 62+7=69 \\
 627+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 646 \dots\dots 64+6=70 \\
 646+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 665 \dots\dots 66+5=71 \\
 665+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 684 \dots\dots 68+4=72 \\
 684+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 703 \dots\dots 70+3=73 \\
 703+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 722 \dots\dots 72+2=74 \\
 722+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 741 \dots\dots 74+1=75 \\
 741+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 760 \dots\dots 76+0=76
 \end{aligned}$$

Gap of 10

$$\begin{aligned}
 760+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 779 \dots\dots 77+9=86 \\
 779+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 798 \dots\dots 79+8=87 \\
 798+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 817 \dots\dots 81+7=88 \\
 817+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 836 \dots\dots 83+6=89 \\
 836+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 855 \dots\dots 85+5=90 \\
 855+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 874 \dots\dots 87+4=91 \\
 874+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 893 \dots\dots 89+3=92 \\
 893+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 912 \dots\dots 91+2=93 \\
 912+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 931 \dots\dots 93+1=94 \\
 931+19 &= \dots\dots\dots 950 \dots\dots 95+0=95
 \end{aligned}$$

A gap of 10

$$950+19 = \dots\dots\dots 969 \dots\dots 96+9=105$$

The series is composite, infinite and stable and exclusive to 19.

3 Extension of series

Starting at number 6491 and ending at 6501, by 19

$$\begin{aligned}
 12332+9 &= 12341 \\
 12334+8 &= 12342 \\
 12336+7 &= 12343 \\
 12338+6 &= 12344 \\
 12340+5 &= 12345 \\
 12342+4 &= 12346 \\
 12344+3 &= 12347 \\
 12348+2 &= 12348 \\
 12350+1 &= 12349 \\
 12350+0 &= 12350
 \end{aligned}$$

Gap of 10

$$12351+9 = 12360$$

4 Conclusion

The series is infinite for number 19, but it will surprise western mathematics, those that still cling to George Riemann etc, to understand the unique aspects of the prime number 19, its key relationship to prime number distribution, Chan point etc shown in separate papers on Prime numbers, the fall of the exaggerated Riemann's hypothesis. There is not a real question whether the correct zero is the -1 zero, the Vedic zero. The value of zero is inverse and it is -1 as will be shown in several upcoming papers, including the one paper on the Unified Theorem. Please proceed with the series!!, understand that which it is from creation and the thousand years of mathematics, then you review your texts on the number 19 and Wikipedia on 19, and lament your grand theories and a myriad convolutions over points of error.

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